



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

You can Stop that Headache
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
IF YOU USE
CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C. 71

No. 20,069

號九十六零萬二第

日七廿月八年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1922

二拜禮

號七十月十年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A most Refreshing
Drink for Summer

IS

MARTINI & ROSSI'S
ITALIAN
VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

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The Far Eastern representative Messrs.
W. W. GREENER, Ltd., 29, Pall Mall,
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " 10.00 " 10 " "
10.00 " 11.00 " 15 " "
11.30 " 12.30 p.m. 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 15 " "
2.30 " 4.00 " 15 " "
4.00 " 8.10 " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " 11.00 " 10 " "
11.15 " 12.00 noon 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 15 " "
4.00 " 8.10 " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Commercial Order represented Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

STATION	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891
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THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE INQUIRY. COMMISSION AIMS AT LOW UNIFORM RATES.

In view of the local interest at the present time in telephone questions, the following from the *New York Times*, of a recent date will not be without interest to many readers:

The investigation begun nine months ago by the Public Service Commission into the telephone service throughout the State is drawing to a close. An enormous mass of testimony relates to the value of the land and buildings owned by the New York Telephone Company, the company's expenditures for labour, materials and upkeep, and in comparison with this outlay the gross and net earnings of the company in various localities.

The purpose of the inquiry is to prepare a basis for the establishment of uniform rates throughout the State to the end that complaints of the service could be adjusted with greater ease, and justice and that the best service at the lowest possible cost could be assured. Practically all of the information the commission desires from the company has been obtained and future sessions will be devoted to the hearing of suggestions from the public and from civic bodies.

This city has now more than one million telephones in daily service. Between January 1st and July 1st the company connected 150,106 telephones throughout the State of which 107,692 were in this city. This made a total of 1,494,019 telephones in the State at the beginning of the fiscal year.

In this city alone the company made a net addition of 232,345 miles of new wire during this period. Within the same time the company began and completed several large buildings and additions to existing buildings in which was installed a large amount of office apparatus. These improvements and extensions represented an expenditure of about \$30,000,000, and included the addition in this city of seven new central offices.

The "Pennsylvania" central office in the heart of the city will be the first to be operated in the city under the machine switching method, and operation will begin this Fall. The system it was explained, is very intricate and will require many years to complete. It was quite recently tested in the Syracuse central office with complete success, and now telephone users in Syracuse served by the central office are placing their local telephone calls by dialing the numbers instead of speaking them to the operator. It will take years, it was said, to put this system in operation throughout this city. The innovation, it was explained, will have to be gradual, as it would not be economical, or possible to junk the present valuable equipment at one time in order to make the transformation.

When the inquiry was first planned Chairman William A. Prendergast of the commission invited representatives of all of the municipalities in the State to take part in it. A few weeks later Governor Miller, realizing the expense that would be placed upon the different localities by independent participation in the inquiry, recommended to the Legislature that the Attorney-General be authorized to appear in the proceedings as the representative of the State at large. This authority was granted, and the State has been represented by Deputy Attorneys General Thomas F. Fennell and Wilbur W. Chambers. During a great part of the time this city has been represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel M. Malvina Fertig. Both the State and city have employed experts to make a study of the company's plant and its expenditures and income.

At the conclusion of the inquiry the commission hopes to be in possession of facts sufficient to show that the present method of the company in operating its business can be greatly improved by running it as an entirety and not in segments. The commission has always been greatly puzzled in its search for some method of doing justice to all who have complained of unfair treatment by the company. Each complaint requires the calling of witnesses and the preparation of reports. As the majority of these complaints are based on alleged unfair charges, the fixing of a single rate throughout the State is expected to greatly reduce the number of them. When the present inquiry began there were 135 complaints awaiting attention.

A State-wide system of operation, it is also expected, will remove the necessity of various municipalities of making their own inquiries into controversies over the service. Rate cases instituted by Syracuse and Buffalo were tried before the commission and its predecessor and ran along for two years.

The commission has approved two issues of new securities by the company, both for the purpose of getting money needed for construction of new facilities. One of these issues was \$50,000,000 refunding mortgage twenty-year gold bonds last year, and the other was the recently offered issue of \$25,000,000 of the company's cumulative stock. In each case the commission stipulated that the money was to be used in extending and developing the company's plant in this State.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN TOKYO.

The Japan Flour Mills in the suburbs of Tokyo were burned down on October 8th. The loss is estimated at Yen 2,000,000.

A fire at the Engineering College of the Imperial University to-day destroyed 17 rooms, including the library, valued at Yen 2,000,000.

PRESIDENT OF SEAMEN'S UNION SUED. CHINESE LAW AND LIBEL.

The President of the Chinese Seamen's Union appeared once more in the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week before Mr. Mead, British Assessor, and Magistrate, to answer the charge filed against him, by the Marine Mutual Aid Society for causing the publication of a defamatory article in the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* on September 31st and 32nd. The President of the Seamen's Union filed a counter-charge of misappropriation and larceny.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. R. MacLeod (assisted by Mr. Ziar), Mr. L. Hartigan appearing for the defendant. Mr. MacLeod, in addressing the Court, stated that his firm had sent a letter to the defendant's counsel, stating that complaints were ready to enter into an amicable arrangement with defendant, whereby the libel action would be withdrawn, in consideration of an apology from defendant. Defendant's counsel had, however, not answered the overture. Continuing, Mr. MacLeod said that the articles in question referred to the strike of seamen at Hongkong and matters in regard to subscriptions agreed upon after the strike. A dispute between complainants and defendant was likewise mentioned. In the course of these articles, plaintiffs were referred to as "stupid, ignorant and ungrateful" as well as "traitors." According to Chinese law, argued plaintiffs' lawyer, the statements were libellous whether true or not, as it was expressly set forth in Chinese law that "whoever insults another publicly shall, irrespective of proof, be punishable."

Mr. Hartigan said that the publication of the articles was admitted by defendant. Mr. MacLeod then asked the Court to render its judgment against defendant so as to prevent a similar offence in the future.

Mr. Hartigan, in answering Mr. MacLeod, declared that he received counsel's letter in regard to the proposed apology, but had no time to reply to it until late the previous afternoon. He affirmed that defendant was willing to negotiate, provided plaintiffs would return all the Union's books and would publish an apology in the *China Times*.

Mr. Mead: You are very near each other, except as to the books and apology. Mr. Hartigan: We are prepared to prove that the alleged libellous articles were true.

Mr. Mead: It does not matter, Mr. Hartigan, as we apply here the Chinese Law. If the articles were libellous, defendant is punishable whether true or not. Eventually, the Court adjourned the case for a further hearing.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

A NOVEL SALVAGE CLAIM.

A strange story of adventure on the Bund, at Shanghai, on the night of August 6th last, when the centre of a typhoon accompanied by a tidal wave was hourly threatening Shanghai, was told to Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, at H.M. Supreme Court last week, during the hearing of a novel claim for salvage. Mr. H. B. Charlesworth and Mr. H. Hansen, who were described as "two yachtsmen anxious for the safety of their own and other craft on the river," brought an action for \$303 against the China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., for services rendered in landing logs adrift from Peking Road Jetty, which conduct was characterized by the defence as a "gratuitous salvage."

The Registrar decided to give a verdict for the defendants in respect to the claim for motor-truck hire. Judgment would be for plaintiffs in the sum of \$50 over the claim for services rendered. The amount claimed under the head of coolie and ricksha hire together with refreshments, namely \$25, was admitted by the defence.

JOSEPH F. RUTTONJEE. SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Lindsell announced at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, that the summons issued by Mr. J. E. Joseph, Broker, of No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central, against Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, Merchant, of No. 18, Queen's Road Central, had been withdrawn.

Two charges were preferred against the defendant. The first was that on Sept. 16th the defendant assaulted the complainant in Queen's Road Central. The second was that the defendant used abusive language to the complainant on April 22nd in Lee House Street and on June 14th at the entrance to the Hongkong Hotel.

There was no appearance in Court yesterday when the case was called.

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

SPORT. INTERPORT POLO.

MANILA DEFEATS THE HONGKONG SERVICES TEAM.

The subsidiary match yesterday afternoon between the Manila Interport team and the Hongkong Services "A" team resulted in an easy victory for the visitors, by eight goals to nil.

The teams lined up as follows:—
Manila.—No. 1, Mr. McPherson; No. 2, Capt. Ball; No. 3, Mr. White; No. 4, Major Howell.

Hongkong Services "A".—No. 1, Lieut.-Commander Wynne; No. 2, Lieut. Davies; No. 3, Major-General Fowler; No. 4, Lieut. Moore.

The match was rather a one sided affair. The Manila team, of course, were very much better mounted, but even so they proved their superiority man for man, and as a team by their accurate hitting and skilful passing. There was no doubt as to the result of the game after first chucker, which started with a rush by the Manila forwards and resulted in a well-deserved goal by Captain Ball. This goal was scored in the first two minutes of the match. Changing ends, Manila quickly added a second goal to their credit. Captain Ball again scored. This player played an excellent game throughout and scored two further goals. His clever play was well backed up by Mr. White, who repeatedly brought the ball down the ground and placed it in position for Captain Ball, enabling him to score. Major Howell's near side "back hands" were very noticeable throughout and Mr. McPherson's dribbling was most effective.

In the second chucker three more goals were added, the scorers being Capt. Ball, Major Howell and Mr. McPherson.

In the third chucker Major-General Fowler, for Hongkong, made some excellent saving shots in front of goal and Manila succeeded in adding only one more goal to their total. This was scored by Mr. White.

In the fourth chucker two more goals were scored and some pretty field work was witnessed by the spectators. Major Howell scored the two goals in this chucker.

For the Services side, Mr. Moore played an excellent game; although poorly mounted. The General played a strenuous game but he did not receive sufficient support from his side. The game was singularly free from any fouling and is predicted that a very close game should result on Wednesday, when the Interport match takes place. Both sides will be well-mounted. The Manila players are more experienced but the Hongkong players have the advantage of playing on their own ground and on ponies to which they are accustomed. The Manila players are used to handling mounts which are at least nine inches higher than the China polo pony.

Amongst those who witnessed yesterday's match were: H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Mrs. Severn, Mrs. Bullock, Capt. Neville, Mr. Eric Rice, the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies) and Lady Davies.

WATER POLO.

LUSITANO R.C. v. UNITED A.C.

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in the above match to decide the runners-up of the Hongkong League at 5.15 p.m., to-day, at the V.E.C.—S. R. Garrod; E. A. Mason, G. R. Razavet; J. Leonard; A. A. Botelho, D. Laing (Capt.), C. R. Logan.

GOLF.

KOBE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

The championship of the Kobe Golf Club, played for at Rokkasan, has been won by Mr. F. W. Mackie, with a score of 151 for 36 holes, the totals for the two rounds being 77 and 74. Mr. H. C. MacNaughton was runner-up with an aggregate of 157. The annual championship of Japan was to have taken place last Saturday, also at Rokkasan.

NEW GOLF COURSE AT TOKYO.

A fine new Golf Course has been laid out by Tokyo enthusiasts in the pretty upland country lying some two and a half miles behind Kanagawa and close to what is known as the Okano-on Park. A good road leads up the valley from Higashi-Kanagawa as far as the old temple of Bokenji and is being extended to enable members to reach the Golf Course by motor car.

A FOOLISH MISTAKE.

ITS SEQUEL IN COURT.

Sapper Samuel Wilson, Royal Engineers, was brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday morning and charged with disorderly behaviour in that he entered No. 22, Hollywood Road, on Saturday night, and also with assaulting Chief Chinese Detective Han Hang, living at that address.

The defendant admitted both charges. Sub-Inspector Duran told the Court that the complainant did not wish to press the case. He simply wished the defendant to be cautioned.

The defendant said he intended to go to an entirely different place and stray-ed into the complainant's house by mistake.

On the first charge the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5. On the second charge the defendant was cautioned and discharged.

INTIMATIONS

MOTOR BOATS FOR SALE.

The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern
Motor Launch "HENRICA"
(Built of Steel).

Length overall—56'0".
Breadth moulded—11'8".
Depth moulded—3'6".
Draught moulded—18" to 19".
D. W. capacity on shore draft—3 tons.
Speed—8½ knots.
Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors, each 30 h.p.
Installed with Electric Light.

Price \$10,000 or near offer.

The Motorboat "KEIKUNG"
(Built of Teak).

Length overall—29.5/10".
Breadth—7.5/10".
Draught (approximate)—15".
Engine—"Kelvin" Farman Motor.
Price \$1,800 or near offer.

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11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

New Consignments of the well-known Vafadis' Egyptian Cigarettes arriving monthly—Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, and Superfines.

FOR THE LADIES—"DAMES" AND "LA FRANCE"

FOR PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Apply at the Sole Agents—
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—of your little boy or girl,
that will not forever stay,
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[1305]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TE, TU.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED
FLAT or HOUSE from November
1st, or December 1st. Mid-level, or Kowloon.
Reply to Box Y.D., c/o Daily Press Office. [254]

WANTED—Chinese Competent TYPIST,
with good knowledge of English by
Commercial Firm. Apply stating salary
required and experience to Box No. Y.C., c/o
Daily Press Office. [253]

WANTED—A Qualified TEACHER
Needed, must have experience in
teaching. Apply Box No. 109, Daily
Press Office. [252]

TO BE LET—GODOWN—Specious Two
stories, Godown, situated on the Frey-
ear, Bowington Quay and containing approx-
imately 2,000 square feet on each floor. To be
let to the end of the year—Apply 2, c/o
this paper. [251]

CLOSING THE POSTAL AGENCIES IN CHINA. DISAPPEARANCE OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS. QUAIN STORY OF A SWISS POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

The time draws near for the disappearance of a landmark in the history of foreign relationships with China. Foreign postal agencies, established for the convenience of the various nationals in the Treaty Ports, long before China had an efficient postal service of her own, are due to cease—in accordance with an undertaking given at the Washington Conference—at the end of this year.

It is probable that, when the time comes, Great Britain and the United States of America, only, will be found to have carried out their undertaking punctually. Under present conditions, postal agencies—like the appendix in the human frame—are an unnecessary survival from other days. It is really of no consequence to Great Britain whether they are retained or not, but it is a cause of satisfaction to Britons in China to note that their country fulfils its obligations, prompt to the date, or even before it, and the demonstration tends to uphold British prestige.

COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT READY.

In the case of France, the postal agencies cannot be withdrawn—or steps taken towards that end, apparently—until a decree has been passed by the Senate. That decree has not yet been promulgated, and, supposing it were passed to-morrow, it must take months after that to close the postal agencies.

Japan, which has the largest number of these offices—23—is also unlikely to be ready to put up the shutters on December 31st. The postal agencies along the Manchurian Railway—on which almost every station is also a post office—form Japan's principal difficulty. The Japanese say that withdrawal from China never meant, in their minds, the suppression of post offices on the Manchurian Railway, and those familiar with the position recognise that there is a good deal to be said for Japan's contention. A Commission, composed of Japanese delegates and representatives of the Chinese Posts, is now trying, at Peking to reach a solution of the problem.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLOSING.

The United States has only one postal agency in China—that at Shanghai—so it has been a fairly simple matter for the U.S. to fulfil its contract to withdraw. It is reported that the agency will close by December 31st and, as a preliminary step, the dispatch of postal matter to the agency from all parts of the world, except the United States and the Philippine Islands, has ceased.

Great Britain has made arrangements to close its ten postal agencies on November 30th. Taking them from south to north, they are: Hsinchow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, and Tientsin. The last is also Wei-hai-wei, but this post office is not on the same footing, as it is at present in British territory and not in China. The others are British administrations in a foreign country. The British authorities made it clear, from the beginning, that the post office in Wei-hai-wei will be conducted as at present, until the Commission now sitting has drawn up the scheme for the rendition to China of Wei-hai-wei.

CUTTING OFF THE CIRCULATION.

These are the arrangements made for closing the British postal agencies: A notification was sent to all post offices in the world, through the International Bureau at Bern, that no mails should be sent to any British agency in China which would not arrive at the agency by the end of October. The Imperial Post Office (London Post Office) despatched its last mails to the agencies on the 30th September—a date which gives an ample margin. On the 16th November, Hongkong will cease sending letters to any agency, but will send, instead, to the Chinese Post Office in that place.

The agencies, of course, do not send letters to places in China, in general, but only to places where there is another British agency; they will cease to send letters to any other agency on November 15th. Letters will still be despatched, however, to Hongkong and places outside China, up to the end; for, obviously, once despatched, correspondence has no further connection with its place of origin. Any returned letters can be dealt with by Hongkong.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of money orders from China, through Hongkong, to every place to which one could send money orders through the agencies, so that people living in the places where agencies at present exist will suffer no inconvenience on that score. Imperial postal notes (post office orders), however, will have to go.

DISPOSAL OF POSTAL AGENCY STAFFS.

There is no need to conjure up visions of considerable additions to the world's list of unemployed, through the closing of the postal agencies. The British agencies fall into three quite distinct categories. Shanghai is in a class by itself; this office is conducted by a Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, who are expert postal officials from the London Post Office, to which they will revert. In the second category are Chefoo, Wei-hai-wei (although not an agency technically) and Tientsin. These agencies are conducted by business firms; in Chefoo, by Mr. Curtis; in Wei-hai-wei, by Mr. Clark, the manager of the hotel; in Tientsin, by the Kaiwan

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A PROMISSORY NOTE CASE. A SIGNATURE WHICH WAS NOT PROVED.

Yesterday morning, in the Summary Court before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) a Chinese named Chan Wai Chi brought an action against Lo Hop and the Hop Kee firm for the recovery of the balance of \$300, loaned on a promissory note for \$350. Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendants.

It appears that the plaintiff on looking through his deceased wife's effects discovered a promissory note, from which it appeared that during her life the dead woman lent the sum of \$350. The husband was acting as his wife's executor and probate of her estate had already been taken out. The promissory note was dated May 2nd, 1917. It appeared to be quite in order and according to a certain entry it seemed that on April 14th, 1921, \$300 had been paid back.

Mr. Vaux submitted that the whole question in dispute was whether the payment of April, 1921, took the case outside the Statute of Limitations or not.

His Honour, at the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, told Mr. Vaux that all he had proved was that the document was found among the papers of the deceased and in respect of that document a demand for payment was made and that there was no payment.

Mr. Vaux: Therefore, the money is still owing.

His Honour replied that it had not been proved that the note was signed by the defendants.

Mr. Vaux said he had a promissory note. It was in order and fully signed and signed by the defendants. He submitted that that gave him a *prima facie* case.

His Honour disagreed.

Mr. Vaux contended that it was impossible for him to prove the signature. The lady was dead and he had no witnesses. He had nothing but the document which was found.

His Honour: The mere production of that paper from your custody doesn't prove the defendants signed it; does it?

Mr. Vaux: If it purports to be signed by these people it is *prima facie* evidence enough to make them deny it. The plaintiff was non-suited, with costs.

Mining Administration. Patriotic motives have induced these gentlemen and the Mining Administration to undertake the work, for a financial remuneration which no more than covers expenses; the cessation of the work will be a convenience to them rather than otherwise.

All the other agencies fall into a third class; they are housed in Consulates and are worked by members of the Consular Body in such time as they can spare from the duties that more properly fall within their sphere.

The total Chinese staff of all the agencies number 73, and the Chinese Postal Administration has undertaken to employ them. This is an excellent arrangement for it means that men with special, and in some cases very long, experience of foreigners' mail matter will be available in the Chinese Post Offices to deal with the mails of firms and individuals whose postal matter they daily handled in the course of their former employment in the postal agency. "Continuity," that blessed word—will thus be secured. Some very old servants of the postal agencies have declined to start life afresh under new direction, and they will be pensioned off by the British Imperial Posts.

It will be of personal interest to many to learn that Mr. Harborne, who has conducted the Shanghai postal agency with such success since 1917, has just been offered by the Postmaster-General, London—the appointment of Comptroller of the Soudanese Posts, with headquarters at Khartoum. His many friends will wish him success if he transfers from the Asian to the African Continent.

DIRECTOR OF SWISS POSTS REMOVES HONGKONG FROM THE MAP.

An amusing little story will appropriately conclude this narration. When the notice, referred to above, was sent out by the International Bureau, at Bern, to say that no mails should be sent to any British postal agency in China, which would not arrive by the end of October, the Director of the Swiss Posts forthwith wrote to the Postmaster of Hongkong that, in accordance with this notification, he would send no more mails to Hongkong after September 30th. A considerable mail usually reaches the Colony from Switzerland and there was consternation in the local office on receipt of this intimation. Visions arose of correspondents for Hongkong being shipped to and fro in Far Eastern waters seeking for a resting place and fading none. No one could say to whose care Hongkong letters might be addressed if they were not to be sent to their destination, direct. A telegram was accordingly sent to the amiable Director telling him what had happened. He quickly told to Britons—that Hongkong is a British Colony and that its postal business is not done in the back-room of a Consulate in a Chinese town. In short, the Director of Swiss Posts was politely asked to put Hongkong back on his map—where he may leave it until he hears that the British Empire—and not its ten postal agencies in China—is closing down.

THE WING WO STREET ROBBERY. EUROPEAN'S PLUCKY ACTION. CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE BENCH.

The case in which five youthful-looking Chinese are charged with having been concerned in an armed robbery at No. 23, Wing Wo Street, was continued in the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that three armed robbers took place in the neighbourhood of Des Vaux Road Central at about the same time. An Indian silk merchant, named Mr. Mahant, and Revenue Officer Ward were responsible for the arrest of two of the prisoners. The first and second prisoners are charged with attempted murder and with the unlawful possession of a revolver and dagger respectively. The first man is alleged to have shot at and wounded a Chinese detective and the second man is said to have stabbed the Indian silk merchant.

Giving evidence yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, Revenue Officer Ward said that at 8.35 o'clock on the night of the 3rd September he was standing under the verandah of the Sincere Company's Store in Des Vaux Road Central. He heard the sound of a police whistle from the other side of the road and saw a man running past Sincere's. That man was the first prisoner in the dock. The man was holding his outside pockets and the witness could see coins dropping out of the pockets. The man passed by him and ran into Gillman Street. Witness gave chase in such a manner that the man could not see that he was being pursued. They were about 15 yards apart. The man slackened his pace and started to walk. He turned round and walked back again towards Des Vaux Road Central. The man spotted the Revenue Officer and commenced to run again. He immediately took his hands from his pockets and put his right hand under his coat. The witness dashed up to him and aimed a blow at his jaw which missed and landed on his neck. They grappled and in the struggle they nearly fell. Witness felt that the man had a gun and immediately he seized his hands. The accused tried to bite him, but witness managed to retain his wrists. During the struggle witness shouted for help, but none was forthcoming, in spite of the fact that in the Connaught Motor Garage, two doors away, there were two or three Chinese watching the struggle. During all this time the money and jewellery rolled out of the man's pockets on to the ground. Two or three minutes later a ship's officer, named Mr. Bryson, came on the scene. Witness told the newcomer to be careful as the man had a gun. The ship's officer was bitten through the left arm so badly that witness could see the blood trickling down. Between the two of them they dragged the man into No. 131, Des Vaux Road.

Just then a Chinese detective came up and seized the man. While being handed over, the man managed to pull out his revolver and fired at the detective, who returned the fire and at the same time snatched the man's weapon. The defendant, though wounded in the leg, continued to struggle and attempted to get hold of the detective's revolver. The detective fired again wounding the man in the foot. The man then collapsed. The Magistrate at this stage instructed Inspector Appleton to secure the attendance of the Ship's Officer in Court. If the man refused to come he would have to subpoena him.

In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said that the prisoner fired the revolver with the intention of killing the detective. The shot was aimed at the detective's breast.

Asked if he had any questions to put, the first defendant denied that he intended to kill the detective. The weapon went off by mistake.

At the conclusion of Revenue Officer Ward's evidence the Magistrate said: I must congratulate you on your courageous action in tackling this man.

Further evidence was taken and the case was again adjourned.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF. STEALS HAT FROM THE KING EDWARD HOTEL WINDOW SILL.

An impudent theft was related at the Magistracy yesterday, when a Chinese was charged before Mr. Hamilton with stealing the hat of Captain Chalmers, a master mariner, from the ledge of the window of the King Edward Hotel lounge.

Captain Chalmers said that he was sitting at one of the windows of the lounge about 10 p.m. on Saturday. His hat was on the sill close to his elbow, the brim being slightly under his elbow. He felt a tug and on looking round saw that his hat had vanished. On looking out the window he saw the shoulder of a man disappearing. He called to the lounge coolie to give chase. He also joined in the chase. The thief ran along Des Vaux Road in a westerly direction, but turned down the lane connecting Des Vaux Road with Chester Road. He was closely pursued by the complainant and the coolie. In the lane Capt. Chalmers slipped and fell. By the time he recovered the thief had disappeared round the corner. Later the same evening a man was brought into the hotel by an Indian constable, and the hat was returned to its owner. It appears that the constable joined in the chase and arrested the man in Les House Street, close to the Star Ferry wharf. The hat was found under a verandah close to where the man was arrested.

The man denied the charge and said he became frightened and ran away when he saw the people running. He thought he was going to be assaulted.

The Magistrate ordered the man to be sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The report of the General Committee for year ending 30th June, 1922, states:—The General Committee herewith presents their report with the accounts for the year ending the 30th June, 1922.

From the accounts it will be seen that there is a balance in hand on the general account of \$382.06 and on the tournament account of \$37.54 which with the amount carried forward from the previous year gives a credit balance on the 30th June last of \$1,823.18. The item "printing, stationery and advertising" in the general account shows an increase over that for 1921, of \$148.93. This increase is entirely due to the fact that your Committee considered that it would be more convenient to make the financial year of the Association end on the 30th June than on the 30th September, as the new Committee would then be appointed before the Boxing Season commenced. To effect this two extraordinary meetings of the Association were convened and the advertising of such meetings and the printing of the resolutions passed at such meetings more than represent the above increase.

The following Championships were won:—Featherweight by Leading Stoker Britt, R.N.; Middleweight by A. B. Dunnean, R.N.; and Heavyweight by Pto. Wilkins, R.M.L.I.

The following donations have been made:—To Inspector Pitt on his retirement, and your Manager to whose untiring efforts last year's successful tournament are in no small measure due, \$50 each; to Sergt. Sky Kerrison as a small token of his past fights and to the Sports Fund of the 2nd B.M.E. The King's Regt. \$200 each; to the British Legion \$400; and to the Naval Draft proceeding home last December to the value of \$108. Your Committee have also made a presentation to your Secretary and Treasurer to the value of \$388.25.

Your Committee have also ordered a stone to be erected on the grave of the late Mr. J. C. Wildin at an estimated expense of \$150.

Your Committee during the year purchased a scale for weighing in which was urgently needed and also had felt provided for the ring. The new ring ordered last summer was used throughout the season and was an unqualified success.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to Mr. J. Scott Harston for his generous gift of \$100 to be used for such purpose as the Committee might think fit.

Under the Rules of the Association all the officials (except the President and Vice-President) and the members of the General Committee retire at this meeting. Sir William Ross Davies has intimated that he wishes to retire from the chairmanship of the Association, but will remain a Vice-President. Mr. R. M. Dyer has been nominated to succeed him, and Mr. A. Murdoch, Mr. J. Brooks and Mr. G. N. Tinson offer themselves for re-election as official Referee, Manager and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Messrs. S. J. Clarke, J. Scott Harston, F. C. Hall, F. C. Jenkin and W. Ward offer themselves for re-election as members of the General Committee.

Under Rule 3, the Army have nominated as their three representatives on the General Committee: Lieut. Mortimer, H.K.S. R.G.A., Lieut. G. J. Jones, 2nd King's, and Lieut. Walsh, R.G.A., and the Police Sub-Inspector Marks. The nominations of the Navy have not yet been received.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, the Association's Honorary Auditor, retires but offers himself for re-election.

THE MONGKOK GODOWN ROBBERY.

MAN ARRESTED AND SENT TO GAOL.

The burglary which took place in a godown recently, at Mongkok, belonging to Messrs. W. C. Jack & Co., had a sequel at the Magistracy yesterday when a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of some property.

According to Inspector Lanigan it was after the robbery, the robbers concealed the loot in a coal-yard at the back of the godown, and when the arrest took place an attempt was being made to remove the goods from the coal yard.

A Chinese constable on his beat in Canton Road came upon a man at the moment when he was clambering over the wall of the coal-yard into the roadway. He was to have been followed by two others with the metal, but these men took warning from the fate which overtook their companion and fled to the water's edge, and jumping into the harbour, escaped.

On the other side of the wall two sacks had been abandoned and these on being opened were found to contain 422 of the 1,201 lbs. of metal stolen from the godown.

Mr. J. M. Jack giving evidence said that the window in the back of the godown leads out on to the yard. By forcing one of the iron bars and smashing two panes of glass, the robbers were able to effect an entry.

The defendant said that it was all a "plant" on the part of the policeman. The Magistrate ordered the man to be sent to prison for four months.

"THE BURDEN OF PROOF"

This is the title of the powerful dramatic story which fills the screen at the World Theatre to-day and on Wednesday and Thursday. It is a play based upon secret service intrigue, with the war as a background, and the scenes are laid principally in New York. Well-produced, and full of thrilling dramatic situations, the story is sure to please.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

King George	1 lb. tins 1.00, 1 1/2 lb. tins 1.85
Imperial	1.00, " 1.85
Bournville Nut	.80, " 1.50
Melcato	.90, " 1.50
Tropical Assorted	.85, " 1.50
Bournville Chocolate Biscuits	" 1.50
Cadbury	" 2.00

CREAMS, FONDANTS, Etc.

Sovereign Selection	per lb. 1.50
Assorted Creams	" 1.50
Snowdrop Mixture	" 1.50
Peppermint Fondants	" 1.00
Marzipan Coffee Mixture	" 1.30
Melba Peach Creams	.80
Mixed Fondants	" 1.00
Strawberry Creams	" .80
Turkish Delight	per drum .80
Java Figs	" .80
Orchard Fruits	per tin .50

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



PACKING LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONES



PRICES FROM \$80.00. ANDERSON'S. (OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH-CLASS TAILORS
AND BREECHES MAKERS.

Specialists in all kinds of Sporting Garments.

A Smart Selection of CASHMERE, SERGES, SAXONIES, SCOTCH HOMESPUN and DONEGAL TWEEDS in many exclusive designs and colourings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

OLD BOYS and MEMBERS of the S.S.C. are cordially invited to the CONFUCIUS BIRTHDAY CONCERT in the LAI KWAI FU HALL TO-DAY, at 7.30 P.M.



TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MARROWFAT PEAS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of a quantity of MARROWFAT PEAS will be received by the Victualling Store Officer, H.M. Naval Depot, Kowloon, until Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 25th OCTOBER, 1922, from whom Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application. The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

H.M. NAVAL DEPOT.
Kowloon, October, 1922. [1628]



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the Supply and Delivery of Stores," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1922, for the Supply and Delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1923:

Household and Sanitary (Ironmongery, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc.), Adhesives, Rubbers, Leather, Packing, Ropes, etc., Clothing, Drapery, Hosiery, etc., Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc., Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc., Lucreating Oils, Kerosene and Motor Spirit, Electrical Stores, Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc., Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Braces, Copper and other Metals, Iron, Steel and Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc., Timber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above lots, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each tender must be accompanied with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bona fide of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit tender will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For Forms of Tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. L. PERKINS,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1922. [1627]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Company's Steamer "TRUCER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at the Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1922. [1626]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering

from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease, full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover, "SRI" WORKS, Braden-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1499]

THE CORONET.

NAZIMOVA

BILLIONS.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

SPECIAL DANCE.

TO-DAY.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

SAMUEL WARREN, LTD.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, England.
(Contractors to the British and Allied Governments)

(ON ADMIRALTY LIST)

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed Sole Agents for China for the above firm, manufacturers of various kinds of first-class steel, whose registered Trade Mark is "TANK BRAND." Catalogues and price lists, shortly due, will be issued on application, also samples of the various kinds of steel will be on view in our office, No. 8, Museum Road.

BOWERN & CO.,
8, Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China.
SAMUEL WARREN, LTD.,
Sheffield, England. [1603]

NOTICE.

MADAME LILY is expected to return to the Colony from Paris on 13th OCTOBER, by S.S. "Egthos" and will bring with her a splendid range of Paris models in frocks and millinery, and a large variety of winter goods.

She will be accompanied by a new French dressmaker, who, MADAME LILY is sure, will assist in maintaining her high reputation for excellence of work, quality and design.

MADAME LILY.

The Paris Shop of Hongkong.
Alexandra Building.
[1633]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., Ltd.'s Board Room on MONDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1922, at 8.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

- To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1922.
- To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1922-1923.
- To appoint an Auditor.

By Order of the General Committee,
GEORGE G. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1922. [1631]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 17th, 18th and 19th October, 1922,

at H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG

and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT.

Commencing each day at 9.30 a.m.

with an interval from 11 Noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

as follows:

Comprising—Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Oars, Cables and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cables, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas and Leather Hoses, Old Leather, Old Woolen Rags, Oil Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal, Gun Sacks, Iron, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gas, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Rope, Oil, Chain Cable, Drilling and Grinding Machines, Pumps and Cutter Engines, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Bins, Scales, Compasses, Clocks, Sinks, Davits, Iron Drums, Wooden Casks, Cable Drums, Fold up Lavatories, Oil Packing Cases, etc.

A quantity of Structural Steel Work, comprising Stanchions, Beams, Struts, etc., and sundry other Steel Work, Rain Water Pipes, Gutters, etc.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 16th October, 1922.

SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES AT KOWLOON

on FRIDAY, 20th October, comprising—

Corned Beef, Condensed Provisions for poultry or pigs food, Remnants Serge, etc., Swimming Belts and Covers, Razors, Mess Gear, etc.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1922. [1656]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate

No. 13, WING HING STREET,

VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By

PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN ONE LOT

On

MONDAY,

The 23rd Day of Oct., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By

Messrs. LAMMET BROTHERS

At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL

THAT piece or parcel of ground situate

at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and

registered in the Land Office as SECTION

A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with

the messuages erection or buildings thereon

now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and

Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear

of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168

being a scavenging lane. All of which premises

are held for the residue of the term of 75 years

from the 16th day of May, 1916, created by the

Crown Lease, thereon together with the

valuable machinery now situate in or upon the

said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be

obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central,

and

Messrs. LAMMET BROTHERS,

Auctioneers.

[1597]

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
CHINKIANG.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE POST of MEDICAL OFFICER in the port of CHINKIANG, CHINA, is shortly falling vacant. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Chinkiang. [1614]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1922.

PRICE OF ISSUE: Fms. 497.50

(Payable in cash exclusively).

FREE OF TAXES.

NO PRIZES.

NOMINAL VALUE: Fms. 500.00.

Reimbursable at holder's option, as follows:—

On the 31st of September, 1925 for Fms. 500.00.

On the 31st of September, 1927 for Fms. 507.50.

Subscription list will be closed on the 17th

NOVEMBER, 1922.

Applications will be received by:—

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,

Princes Building, Chater Road.

V. MARROT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1922. [1610]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "TRIESTE"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,

PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO,

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong &

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kow-

loon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before 11th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will

be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before

the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance had been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.
[1608]

S.S. "PORTHOS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUDES DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-

SEILLES, etc., also Cargo from

BORDEAUX, etc., as "CEPEEE" in con-

nection with above Steamer are hereby informed

that their Goods, with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being

landed, and stored at their risk, into the

Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon,

whence delivery may be obtained immediately

after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignees

before Noon, To-DAY, requesting it to be landed

here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after

Friday, the 20th instant at Noon, will be

subject to rent and landing charge.

All claims must be sent in to messrs. or before

the 24th instant, or they will not be

recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on

Friday, the 20th instant, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.

Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOBARL,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1922. [1623]

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN

FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to

consult him on the following diseases, viz.,

Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Ears, Pain,

Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose,

Neuralgia, etc., etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE

the above diseases in less than

TWO MINUTES

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well

as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure

radically.

81,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be

paid to any person who is able to cure the

above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes,

providing he does not make use of any

medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00

Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours—9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL,

No. 12, NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON.

[1335]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on

waterfront at Swatow with modern

storied brick and concrete building suitable for

office or a godown.

Further details apply.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

[465]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

is a genuine Pre-war

WHISKY

at least 8 Years old.

it is rich; mellow, of

fine flavour and aroma,

which only genuine age,

skillful blending and high

quality can ensure.

A. S. WATSON &
CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1922.

UNSTABLE CHINA.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PREMIER'S SPEECH
CRITICISED.ADVERSE BRITISH PRESS
COMMENT.

LONDON, October 15th.

That Mr. Lloyd George's speech has left the political situation very much where it was, is the general trend of comment in the morning papers. Many of them are severely critical. It is declared that the Premier completely failed to answer the main charges recently brought against the Government, and disappointment is expressed at both the tone and substance of the speech.

The *Times* says it dealt with the anxious problems awaiting settlement at the Peace Conference, in a spirit only justifiable if Christendom was waging a Holy War against the Turks; oblivious of the position of the British Empire, as the largest Muslim power in the world.

The *Daily Express* declares that the Premier inaugurates an era of goodwill, by an attack on the Turks, which is an impediment to peace, and by a criticism of France, which will compel Premier Poincaré to publicly reply.

The *Daily News* thinks the speech was a defence of the Coalition, only in the sense that it was a defence of Mr. Lloyd George, who, never before, has taken up a position quite so aloof.

The *Daily Mail* insists that the British Empire must be reconciled with the world of Islam. We must no longer be at cross purposes with eighty millions of Mohammedans, who are British subjects or under British control. The Mudania Agreement should be the starting-point of a new and more friendly attitude towards the Moslem peoples.

The speech is variously described as a triumph of obscurity, misfire and suppression of facts, though the *Daily Chronicle* declares that the Premier's vindication of his Straits policy is overwhelming, and the episode will always stand to Great Britain's credit as a nation.

An early General Election is universally regarded as inevitable, but the date and method are matters for speculation. The majority of newspapers are of opinion that the Premier will watch the effect of his Manchester speech before acting, and early November is mentioned as a possible date. Much political activity prevails.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

THE PREMIER'S "SWAN SONG."

LONDON, October 15th.

Although Mr. Lloyd George, gave no hint as to the date of the election, the "Swan Song" tone of his peroration is regarded as indicating the possibility of his resigning before the election; leaving Mr. Chamberlain to form a Government, and himself free to organise a new party.

The phrase "Britain, Great Britain" it is thought, may be the keynote of the new Imperial Central Party.

In the course of his three speeches, on Saturday at Manchester, Salford and Blackpool, the Premier referred to the wonderful nature of his welcome, as showing that his personal popularity with the masses had not been affected by the press attack, and he is expected to make the most of this discovery, and to inaugurate a Lancashire campaign, similar to Gladstone's great Midlothian campaigns.

Mr. Asquith's reference to the notorious mysterious document, was the appeal to the Dominions, issued on September 10th.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. ASQUITH CASTIGATES
THE GOVERNMENT.THE NOISY RHODOMONTAGE FROM
DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, October 15th.

Mr. Asquith's speech at West Hartlepool was cordially received. An audience of 3,000 warmly applauded his many scathing references to the Government's shortcomings. The ex-Premier caustically alluded to "improvised emergency gatherings" from which the speaker deduced that the Coalition must be in very serious straits. He accused the Government of playing the dual role of an incendiary and a fire brigade, and when they succeeded in extinguishing or damping down the flames which their own hands had lighted they appealed for the gratitude of the nation for saving us from the conflagration. He said nobody complained of the unostentatious shuffling of our forces at Constantinople in order to prevent the occurrence of what had already taken place at Smyrna, but there was no excuse for the ill-timed and noisy rhodomontage from Downing Street in September. He observed that Mr. Chamberlain did not attempt to defend "the notorious and mysterious document."

Mr. Asquith declared that we were not saved by the Government but partly by the diplomacy of Lord Curzon and the Foreign Office and largely by the tact and forbearance of the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Asquith crowned his indictment with a sweeping assertion that after the four years since the Armistice there was not one of the many complicated problems which the war left in its wake that was any nearer solution than on the day the Treaty was signed. He deplored the haggard-mugger arrangements and the indefinite postponing of settlements and declared that peace could only come by abandoning the idea that in future the world is to be governed by a small oligarchic group of Powers, instead of being the work of all the civilised Powers of the world. He concluded that if the people repeated the folly committed by the electorate in 1918, they would earn the judgment which history confers on people of great traditions and a magnificent past who were false to one and forgetful of the other.

"A BRITISH DICTATOR."

FRENCH JOURNAL'S DENUNCIATION
OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, October 15th.

The feeling evoked in France by Mr. Lloyd George's speech is exemplified by a bitter attack on the Premier by *Le Temps*, which describes Mr. Lloyd George as a British dictator. It says that as Europe was dominated in 1918 by the Bismarck question, so it is now dominated by the Lloyd George question. In view of the approaching elections, Mr. Lloyd George is trying to influence votes by talking of British mastery of the Straits and by inciting the public against the Turks and even against the French and Italians. Mr. Lloyd George desires Britain to appear at the coming Peace Conference as mistress of Gibraltar and Suez, but "Imperialism cannot be cultivated with impunity, as Mr. Lloyd George will see."

NEAR EAST ADJUSTMENT.

GREEKS' "SPEEDING UP"
REMOVAL OF REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15th.

A creditable piece of staff-work is the promptness of the despatch of nine Allied missions to supervise the evacuation of Greeks at various points in Thrace, which began at midnight. An Italian battalion has also moved out to Chorio.

The Turkish and Allied delegates met to discuss the demarcation of neutral zones.

Turkish movements to the rear of Chanak towards the new line are continuing in a slow and orderly manner. The first detachment of Turkish gendarmes, to the number of 2,500, is to leave for Thrace immediately.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS
TRADE RESUMPTION MOVEMENT
BY FRENCH CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE.

PARIS, October 15th.

The Press is devoting considerable attention to the possibility of resuming trade relations with Russia. M. Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons and a prominent politician, who has returned from his visit to Russia, declared that he hoped the visit would yield practical results. He expressed the conviction that evolution was taking place at Moscow, the first result of which would be to enable European States to resume their relations with the Soviets.

M. Herriot is expected unofficially to present a statement to M. Poincaré. M. Roger, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, interviewed, stated that the proposal of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce that steps should be taken to further the resumption of commercial relations would be favourably received by industrial and commercial firms throughout the country, who were anxious to see trade with Russia develop. He advocated the despatch of delegates to Russia to act as observers with a view to the conclusion of an agreement.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING'S KALEIDOSCOPIC
POLITICAL CHANGES.CABINET RESIGNATIONS NOT
ACCEPTED.

PEKING, October 15th.

It is reported that Wu Pei Fu reached Peking yesterday and that he will attend a conference which is expected to consider the Peking political situation before dealing with military affairs.

Hsiung Ping Chi, the newly-appointed Civil Governor of Shantung, left for Peking yesterday to attend the conference. He is representing President Li Yuan Hung.

The President yesterday sent back the Cabinet's resignation, after which Wang Chung Hui (the Premier) sent in his own resignation. This has so far not been accepted.

Numerous rumours are circulating regarding the Premiership, but it is semi-officially stated that no move can be taken until the Peking results are known.

Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice in the Wang Chung Hui Cabinet, arrived yesterday from Shanghai, being a day too late to take his place in the Cabinet.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

PEKING, October 15th.

There has been no development in the Cabinet situation, but it is reported that several Ministers intend to follow Wang Chung Hui's example, and will resign separately.

Sih Chen Ping has been appointed Civil Governor of Fukien.

DR. WU TING FANG.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS CONFERRED.

PEKING, October 15th.

A mandate issued last night conferred posthumous honours on the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang and allotted ten thousand dollars towards his funeral expenses.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ARMS AT
VLADIVOSTOK DENIED."REPORT ALTOGETHER UN-
FOUNDED."

TOKYO, October 15th.

A lengthy statement, given out by the Premier's Office, says, "the report that the Japanese Military Authorities have disposed of seized arms in Siberia, and have been guilty of action which runs counter to the policy of the Government, is altogether unfounded."

The statement details the conditions under which the Japanese Expeditionary Force, in April, 1920, took over the control of 300,000 tons of arms and munitions, over which they have since maintained the strictest guard. These remain entirely intact in a hundred and seventy warehouses, also in an open area extending for several miles around Vladivostok.

The statement goes on to say that the disappearance of Czech arms, for which the Japanese expeditionary force declined all responsibility, will be made clear in the course of the Court-Martial now being held.

BOLSHEVIK TROOPS CAPTURE
NIKOLSK.JAPANESE PREVENT THEIR ENTRY
INTO VLADIVOSTOK.

VLADIVOSTOK, October 15th.

The White front has collapsed and Nikolai has been abandoned by the White troops who are evacuating towards the coast.

The Japanese are temporarily preventing the entry of the Reds into Vladivostok, until the completion of the Japanese evacuation.

LATEST AERIAL FEATS.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR SUSTAINED
FLIGHT.

LE BOURGET, October 15th.

The aviators, Boussolet and Drouhin, in a Goliath aeroplane, remained in the air for 34 hours, 14 minutes, 7 1/2 seconds, beating the official world record for a sustained flight, namely 23 hours 19 minutes, 20 seconds.

The aviators were forced to land, owing to their petrol being exhausted. It is pointed out that the record flight of 33 hours, 16 minutes, 20 seconds by two American air officers, ratified by the Aero Club of America, has still to be beaten.

SPEEDY FLYING.

MT. CLEMENS (MICHIGAN), Oct. 15th.

Lieutenant Maughan, in a Curtiss Army aeroplane, won the Pulitzer Trophy in a race over a course of 160 miles, his speed being 200 miles per hour.

BRIDGING SYDNEY HARBOUR.

The Bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across Sydney Harbour and works in connexion with this undertaking at a cost of £5,000,000 was read for the first time on September 7th in the Legislative Assembly. — *Reuter*.

DOCK CONGESTION.

REMEDY SOUGHT FOR "DISGRACE-
FUL" OVERCROWDING.

This is not an account of another ship building boom like last year's; the congested docks are at the Magistracy, where, owing to inadequate arrangements for accommodating prisoners about to be tried, it is the custom to crowd as many as thirty men, women and children into the dock in the large Court, and nearly as many into the enclosure in the other Court, so that the conditions, especially in summer, must be unbearable. Not even a spittoon—that very necessary appliance where Chinese are concerned—is provided; nor, indeed, is there room for one on the floor, though one might readily be affixed at each of the four corners of the dock.

Yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who presides in the small court, took exception to the present state of affairs. Nearly 20 men and boys had been crowded into the tiny dock, which measures about eight by eight. Two more defendants were brought in and two constables tried to "jamb" them into the crowded dock. So closely was the enclosure occupied, however, that the gate could not be shut upon the prisoners, and the constables' efforts drew the Magistrate's attention to the situation. "You can't get any more into that dock," said Mr. Hamilton, "it is worse than a crate of fowls now. Take those two men out and put them into the police cells until I can deal with them."

One man in the dock silently expressed his feelings by repeatedly rising in his place—coming up for air, so to speak. "Is there room for him to sit down?" asked the Magistrate. An Inspector proved that there was by forcing the man into his former squatting posture.

The Magistrate decided to take hawkers' cases first but this did not relieve the pressure upon the dock because it was found that most of the hawkers were on bail, and so were occupying seats at the back of the Court. So the Magistrate had the names in the charge sheet called until some one in the dock answered to his name and so cleared the enclosure which, he remarked, was "disgracefully overcrowded." Mr. Hamilton announced his intention of taking up the question of accommodation for prisoners with the Captain Superintendent of Police.

A condition of things to which attention was specially drawn in these columns twelve months ago last August may now soon be remedied.

"FIRE ON S.S. "JAPAN."

OUTBREAK QUICKLY SUBDUED.

An alarm of fire was received by the Kowloon Fire Brigade, at 8.25 last night, from the B.I. steamer *Japan*, lying at No. 1 wharf, Kowloon.

On arrival, it was found that a dense cloud of smoke was issuing from No. 2 hold, where, owing to friction, a number of cases of Japanese matches had commenced to smoulder. The outbreak was quickly subdued.

It is a curious coincidence that, while lying at the same wharf, in March last, a fire occurred in the same hold of the *Japan*. On that occasion the amount of damage was considerable.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
FOR INDIA.

BILL INTRODUCED.

In the Assembly, Simla, on Sept. 13th, Mr. Innes introduced the Workmen's Compensation Bill, which was referred to a joint committee of the Legislature. In a lucid and interesting speech Mr. Innes showed that, although some maintained that the root idea of the Bill was as a product of the West still unsuitable to Indian conditions, it was as far back as 1888 that the Bombay millhands demanded the enactment of such a measure. Since 1920, as an outcome of Sir George Barnes' promise to the railway strikers in Lahore, the Government of India had been collecting material for the present proposals.

All provinces except Burma, and, in a limited extent, Bombay, were in favour of the Bill. Mr. Innes paid a striking tribute to the employers in India who had enthusiastically supported the principle of the Bill. Their support showed that they took an intelligent interest in the progress of labour. The chief feature of the measure is the provision for lump sum settlements and its sedulous attempt to avoid litigation in a country so prone to litigation as India. In the latter respect it has taken its pattern from the practice in the United States, but on the whole the Bill follows the lines of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts in England.

During the months of August and September of this year, remarks a writer in the *S.C. Daily News*, the coasts of Central and North China, as well as Japan, have been crossed by an unusually large number of typhoons of abnormal land force, and though Shanghai has escaped with comparatively slight damage, terrific havoc has been wrought at such places as Swatow, Wenchow and Taichow, while Chinkiang and Mokoshan have also suffered severely from the effects of the gales. It has been an unusual season for typhoons, justifying to some extent the belief of the Chinese in the ill-luck of the intercalary moon year, though a few foreigners of long residence in China express the opinion that there has of late been a complete change in the type of summers, as compared with a score of years ago, the monsoon being now almost invariably broken up by the typhoons hanging around the coast.

"EAST OF SUEZ."

MR. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S NEW
PLAY AT HIS MAJESTY'S
THEATRE.

Harold Knox Henry Kendall
Wu, a Chinese servant Ivor Barnard
Henry Anderson Malcolm Keen
The Amah Marie Auld
George Conway Basil Rathbone
Daisy Meggie Albanesi
Lee Tai Cheng C. V. Franco
Sylvia Knox Ursula Millard

The following critique of this play is from the *Daily Telegraph* of September 14th:—

"The reopening of his Majesty's on Saturday night, is, indubitably, to be ranked among the most notable events the present season is likely to beget. True, 'East of Suez' can hardly be described as an epoch-making work; in many respects it is open to criticism, while the subject with which the author deals can scarcely be expected to win universal approval.

In the early stages of her career, though in less degree, in its subsequent developments, the heroine vividly recalls what we are permitted to know of Paula Ray, destined later to become the Second Mrs. Tanqueray. Daisy is the daughter of an Englishman and of a Chinese woman, and passes her early years in England. Recalled to China she arrives only to learn of the sudden death of her father, a fact communicated to her by George Conway, an ambitious young fellow holding a position in the Diplomatic service. The two promptly fall in love with each other; but to marry a Eurasian, Conway realises, is to sacrifice all hope of promotion. As Daisy seemingly attaches no great importance to the wedding ceremony a compromise, however, which might well have offended her English upbringing, is arrived at. But the irregular union proves of short duration, Conway having to transfer his services to other headquarters, thus leaving Daisy to her own resources.

All this takes place ten years prior to the rising of the curtain on the first act. Daisy, one assumes against her will, is sold by her scheming mother to a wealthy Chinese trader, Lee Tai Cheng. Him she subsequently deserts in order to marry—and here the long arm of coincidence makes its presence felt—her former lover's closest friend, Harry Anderson, to whom she represents herself as the widow of a Mr. Charteris. The wedding takes place. A year, however, brings about disillusionment on Daisy's part. Like Paula Ray, she discovers that there is little gain in being "a married woman among married women," particularly when she finds herself cold-shouldered by her husband's acquaintances. Also, her feeble affections turn again towards George, who, feebly complacent, allows himself to drift unresistingly with the current.

The situation will probably strike the reader as neither very novel nor strikingly unconventional. It is intended, however, merely as a stepping-stone to more sensational happenings. In the background stands a faithful figure, Daisy's Amah—in reality her mother—who believes that her own and her daughter's interests lie in the resumption of the relations with Lee Tai Cheng. If only Harry, the Amah reflects, for whom she has nothing but hatred and contempt, could be got out of the way the thing might easily be done. An appeal to Buddha settles the question, and the necessary steps are taken by which Harry may be finally disposed of. Unluckily for the success of the scheme, it is George who falls into the trap, and who, attacked by the conspirators and seriously wounded, is borne back to his friend's house. And there, sedulously cared for by Daisy, the spark he almost thought to be extinct is fanned into flame again, and George succumbs to the allurements of his old sweetheart. But, as before, fate intervenes to part the two. A charming young English girl acts as the determining factor that leads to a final rupture. In the circumstance Lee Tai Cheng sees his chance, and is quick to avail himself of it. At the outset Daisy, repulsing his advances, orders him out of the house. When at last Lee offers her what appears to be convincing proof of Conway's perfidy, she, maddened by jealousy, places in the Chinaman's hands a packet of letters, written to her by her lover, with the suggestion that he shall forthwith convey them to her husband. Presently George, his suspicions aroused, in a scene of extraordinary power, forces the truth from her, and, hardly awakening to the ignoble part he has played, hurries into an adjoining room, locking the door behind him. The sound of a revolver shot completes the ghastly tale. For Daisy there remains a fate hardly less terrible. At a previous meeting Lee Tai Cheng had warned her that in the struggle between East and West the final victory must inevitably go to the former. "He was right," she murmurs. "I am beaten. China takes back its own." Hastily donning a Chinese cloak and headress, she seats herself on a couch, and, immovable as a graven image, awaits the coming of her husband. There he finds her, still as death, her eyes fixed upon vacancy and coldly unresponsive to his frantic entreaties.

It may be assumed that in the conception and writing of his play the author had no thought of bidding for the sympathies of the audience. It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine that pity could be awakened for a heroine so entirely dead to all sense of honour, of loyalty, and of truth. Nor does Mr. Maugham flatter our national pride by the portraits he draws either of George Conway or of Harry Anderson, both of whom leave the impression of men radically weak and in character "unstable as water." The play itself stands in obvious need of compression, and some of the scenes, particularly those between Daisy and George Conway, are so much alike as to create a distinct feeling that we have witnessed the same thing over again. The acting honours

on Saturday night fell to Miss Meggie Albanesi as the heroine, and to Miss Marie Auld who gave an amazingly clever impersonation of the unscrupulous old Amah. As a study of an implacable, self-centred, repulsive old hag it could hardly be improved on. Tribute has already been paid to the splendid work done by Miss Albanesi. Again and again she swept the audience off their feet by the intensity and the impassioned fervour of her acting, while, from time to time, as in her last pathetic appeal to Conway, she came as near exciting their compassion as one could possibly expect. As George Conway, Mr. Basil Rathbone had a difficult part to handle, but he contrived, very neatly to bring into relief the weak qualities of the man without entirely ignoring the possibilities for good inherent in his nature. Mr. Malcolm Keen created a very favourable impression in the rôle of Harry Anderson by his consistent sincerity, while by his cheery manner and high spirits Mr. Henry Kendall won the undivided goodwill of the "spectators." Nor was it altogether Mr. C. V. Franco's fault that Lee Tai Cheng, with his long haranguing and philosophic outbursts, left his listeners just a little cold. As a charming and common-sense English girl, Miss Ursula Millard did what little she had to do well and creditably. Also it would manifestly be unfair to leave unmentioned the unusually fine work done by Mr. George W. Harris as scenic artist, or the faultless production of the piece by Mr. Basil Dean, who, in answer to the favourable demonstration which followed the descent of the curtain, made a graceful little speech expressing his own thanks and the thanks of all concerned for the kindly welcome given to Mr. Maugham's play.

MUSIC OF THE PLAY.

Real Chinese music played by real Chinese—here, surely, is something to what the jaded musical appetite. But Mr. Maugham's play, which is nothing if not exciting, does not rely wholly, by any means, upon the native product for its musical "thrills." Far from it, indeed, seeing that nearly all the music heard in the course of the performance is the work of an accomplished English composer, and is played by an ordinary theatre orchestra, with the addition of such constituents as piano and celesta, and extra percussion. The Chinese instrumentalists (conducted by Mr. Chang Tin) are seen on the stage and supplement, as it were, the music played by the orchestra proper. It is no reflection on the skill and ingenuity with which Mr. Eugene Goossens has suggested the characteristics of Chinese music in the overture, entractes, &c., he has composed for the play—in some cases the actual themes he employs are derived from Chinese traditional sources—to say that the impressions created are very different from the effects produced by the Celestials. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, seeing that the latter make music with their own native instruments—the modern equivalents, we fancy, of their ancient prototypes? When played simultaneously, for instance, the Chinese bamboo flutes and two-string fiddles—with the bow "scrapped" between the two strings—produce sounds suggestive of particularly wheezy bagpipes; yet one doubts whether any Scotswoman would discover in the result anything analogous to a "tune."

On the other hand, listen carefully and you may discover real beauty, solemn and dignified, in the chant of the monks—is it in the Dorian mode?—heard in the Buddha scene and used also as the basis of the arresting little interlude Mr. Goossens has written as an introduction to that scene. By way of contrast Mr. Goossens' overture bubbles over in part with a sort of restrained "exuberance"—if the description may pass—and it is not too much to say that his treatment of native themes shows extraordinary deftness in the application both of modern harmonic devices and instrumental colour to the material employed. Mr. Goossens, who is to be sincerely complimented on his skilful substitution of "something more or less authentically Oriental, in character and complexion, for the conventionalities of ordinary so-called 'Eastern' music, conducted (on the first night. Hereafter Mr. Percy E. Fletcher will have charge of the orchestra.

WONDERFUL RECORDS.

PILOTS WHO FLY THOUSANDS OF
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Ninety thousand miles flown in 1,100 hours with a total of 2,750 passengers carried in 40 journeys, is the civil aviation record of Mr. R. A. H. McIntosh, one of the pilots of the Harrier Page Transport, Ltd., on their cross-Channel service. Mr. A. S. Wilcockson has flown 70,000 miles in 850 hours, and has carried 1,700 passengers in 340 journeys; Mr. W. Rogers has made 250 journeys, has flown 55,000 miles in 700 hours, and has carried 1,350 passengers.

Other records are:—Mr. G. P. Olley, miles flown 60,000, hours 1,080, journeys 472, and passengers carried 2,600; Major E. L. Foot, 48,000, 600, 240, 1,200 respectively; Mr. F. D. Dismore, 20,800, 280, 110, and 550 respectively.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE IN
AUGUST.

Returns for Great Britain's overseas trade during the month of August show that imports decreased by £5,883,253 in value as compared with August of last year, while exports increased by £2,885,930. In the case of imports the falling off occurred under the heading of food, drink, and tobacco; but the decrease was mainly in value and not in quantities imported. Exports of manufactured goods show a substantial improvement, particularly in the case of cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, and woollen goods. Coal exports were also much better.

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MIXTURE OF SEX IN
ANIMALS.

Addressing the British Association, at Hull, on September 13th, Mr. Julian Huxley, described further progress he is making in the study of the metamorphosis of tadpoles into their adult forms. The thyroid gland is now known to be the chief physiological agent in inducing the change from the embryonic to the adult form. He pointed out that other factors influence the sequence of events. The tadpoles of tailed amphibians when kept at low temperatures grow to a greater size than those kept at more suitable temperatures, so that it was clear that the cold retarded the development of the thyroid gland and was, on the whole, favourable to the factors which influenced general growth. The change from tadpole to adult was an example successive dimorphism—that was to say, of the two phases in which an individual might appear, coming one after the other.

Sexual dimorphism, the division of animals into males and females, was an instance of simultaneous dimorphism, one or other of the two types having to appear. But at times, happened that sexual dimorphism was successive, the one type passing into the other.

Dr. F. A. E. Crew said that a mixture of the male and female characters was quite common in domesticated animals. Many cases in the horse, pig, goat, and in cattle had been examined and showed characters so similar that the condition might be referred to a common cause. The cause he suggested followed the line of thought to which Mr. Huxley had referred. In the development of sex the gonads, or essential sexual organs, were the first to appear, and then, under the direction of the hormone, or internal secretion, liberated by them, the remaining structures of the body were modelled on one of two plans, the male and the female. But if the first structure were delayed so that the hormone was not produced, then the factors stimulating general growth ruled and the development of the secondary characters proceeded on a plan intermediate between the sexes. Later, when the hormone did appear, it could exercise its influence only on structures which were not too fully grown to respond to it. A form of the organs that was full grown, but not differentiated generally, resembled female structures more closely, than male, so that intermediate or intersexual individuals were generally set down as females whatever their true sex might be.

"NATURE AVENGING
HERSELF."

In a sermon delivered at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, on August 27th the Rev. Canon Hughes said that the question of race suicide was of intense national importance in these days, when we were crying out for more population. The prevention of childbirth was a crime of the deepest dye. We were crying out about our empty spaces in Australia, and were calling upon the older nations to send us their surplus manhood. What about the empty cradles that pathetically told us that we had little hope of building up a nation beneath the Southern Cross? Reports showed that it was the degenerate and unhealthy that were the most prolific. That meant that our nation was ceasing to produce the really strong and progressive, and was allowing those who were least needed to reproduce themselves in the greatest numbers. The question was not a personal matter—and not only a church matter; it was the matter of the life or death of a great people, of the very existence of our great Empire. "Look at the country we love—at the empire we are proud of," said Canon Hughes, "and understand the importance of this question, or else Australia, like France, will go dancing gaily to annihilation. What is the underlying cause? It is the desire for comfort, for wealth, for pleasure, that has led our people to systematically limit their families. The parents forbid the children to come; their coming should disturb the comfort of the home. Our gentlemen deliberately limit their families because the trouble and care of rearing a large family has no attraction for them. Is it any wonder that nature avenges herself, and that the perverted womanhood of to-day finds itself a prey to nerve troubles, to neuralgia, and hysteria?" He concluded: "Can we not trace this perverted nature breaking out in the one thousand and one freaks and fancies of to-day—in the toy dogs and pet pigs of America?"

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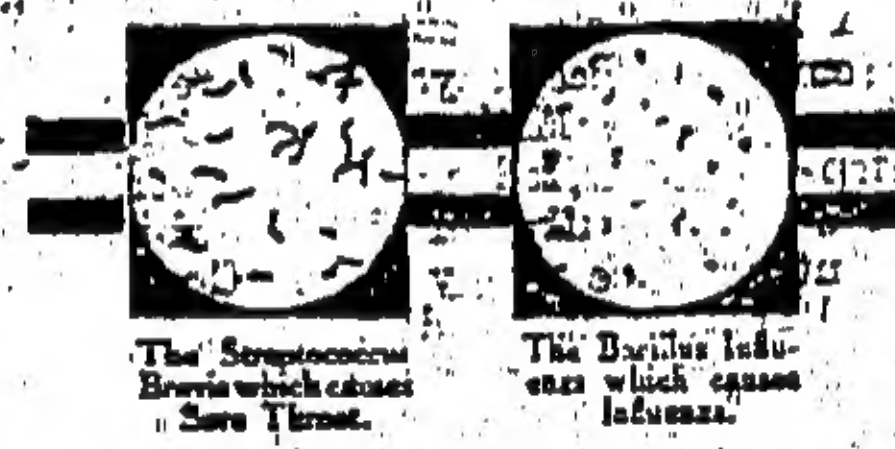
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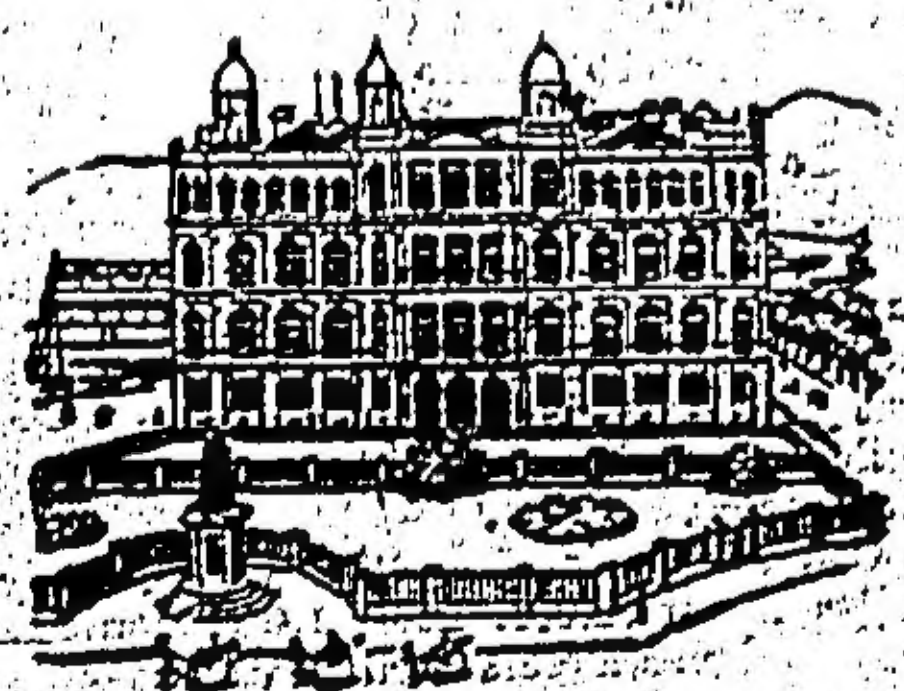
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EXCLUSIVE AMERICA. EFFECTS OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Mr. Frederic C. Howe, former Commissioner of Immigration in the Port of New York, has an article in *Scribner's Magazine* upon the new restrictions which America has placed upon the incoming of the alien. In the course of it he says:

In all probability the age-long movement from East towards the West has come to an end. America is no longer the hospitable mother of the restless, the discontented, and the impoverished of other and older worlds.

First.—It means that immigration has come to a positive end. The outgo is likely to equal the income. Before the war the number of persons who left this country, the "birds of passage," so-called, was about 30 per cent. of those who came. The aliens who left the country numbered about 300,000 a year. Many of them went back for a visit. Many returned to their native lands to enjoy their accumulations. The number of admissible aliens under the 3 per cent. law is 355,000. The immigrant departures in 1920 were 288,000, and in 1921 they were 247,715. Deducting those that came for professional and other reasons, there is likely to be diminution rather than an increase in the immigrant aliens who are destined to productive work and such employment as is usually assigned to the newer immigrants.

Second.—We have definitely determined that America is to have an Anglo-Saxon-Germanic race. At least so far as admissions to the country control our racial quality. We cannot control the birth-rate. The older stock is undoubtedly less fertile than the newer races. It marries much later in life. It has fewer children. It does not increase as do the people from south and central Europe, and especially those that have a lower standard of living.

A SERVANT FADINE.

Third.—In a few years' time we will be faced by a shortage of servants. It is only the recent immigrant and the negro that will accept manual work. The average working period of a servant is not to exceed seven years. Old age, marriage, industrial occupations, many causes call the servant from the kitchen, as they did during the war. Wages rose rapidly. They have continued high. This contributes to the exodus from the kitchen. It makes the servant less of a servant. It frees him from fear of loss of a job. Within a relatively short time there may be a famine of servants in America. A famine that cannot be corrected by opening our gates to women alone. For the women will not come if their men folk are to be left at home.

Fourth.—There will be a vacuum in the labour field when industry revives. It will be especially noticeable in the unskilled trades. There will be a shortage of men in the iron and steel mills, in the mines, in the fields, in all those mass industries where mere physical power is needed.

Fifth.—Growing out of this the production of wealth may diminish. Not because of the shortage of immigrant labour alone; but because nobody wants to be a manual worker if he can help it. The rapidity with which the aliens rise in the social scale, is one of the miracles of the world. It matters little from what country they come, the change which takes place, and the rapidity with which it takes place, is one of the things that make men question if there is such a thing as race superiority, or is it merely a difference of opportunity. Men and women seem to want pretty much the same things. They want the things that those above them in the social scale have. And the universal desire of people is to get away from manual labour. No one wants to work with his hands if he can avoid it.

FLIGHT FROM PRODUCTION.

A generation ago nearly everyone was a producer. Fifty years ago almost everybody worked with his hands. There were very few people who did not contribute directly to the increase in the amount of wealth produced. Moreover, everybody worked to capacity. People were inspired by hope, by ambition, by the belief that they could, and would, rise by their own efforts. There was no such word as "sabotage." To-day a large percentage of our people do no productive work, or work at secondary processes that contribute but little to the wealth of the world. And the instinct of almost everybody is to escape into a profession or a calling in which there is a social caste, even though it be the caste of a clerk in a soda-water fountain.

Let us project our minds ten years into the future, a ten years in which there has been no immigration, in which many immigrants who stand well up in the economic scale have gone back home, a ten years which, added to the eight years, since the outbreak of the war closed our gates to immigration, makes eighteen years in the age of a man. By 1932 many of those now working in the iron and steel mills, in the mines and on the railroads, in the building of roads and the work on the farm, will have grown old. They can no longer do hard manual work. In the factories girls whose parents were of foreign birth have married or been worn out. The shop-girl has not been recruited from the better-to-do immigrants. There will certainly be a loss of 3,000,000 workers, and possibly many millions more. Where are they to come from? During these years the oncoming generation will be crowding into the more spectacular professions.

A condition like this has never confronted the world before. It could not arise in any European country, because caste made it impossible for many men to rise, while economic conditions with a rapid birth-rate kept competition alive for the most menial positions.

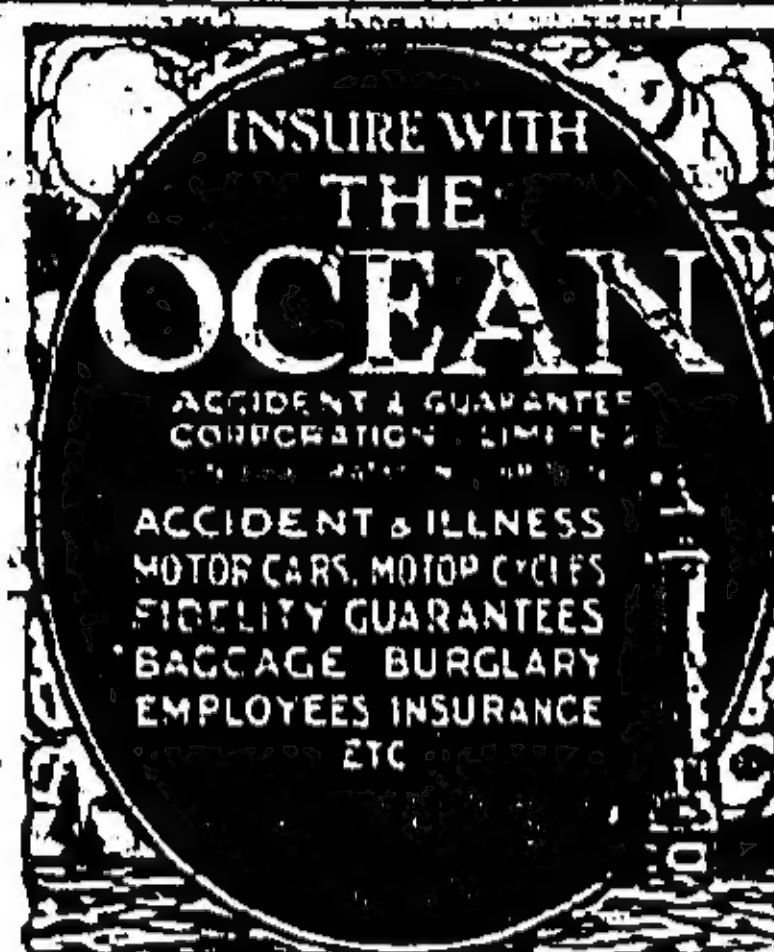
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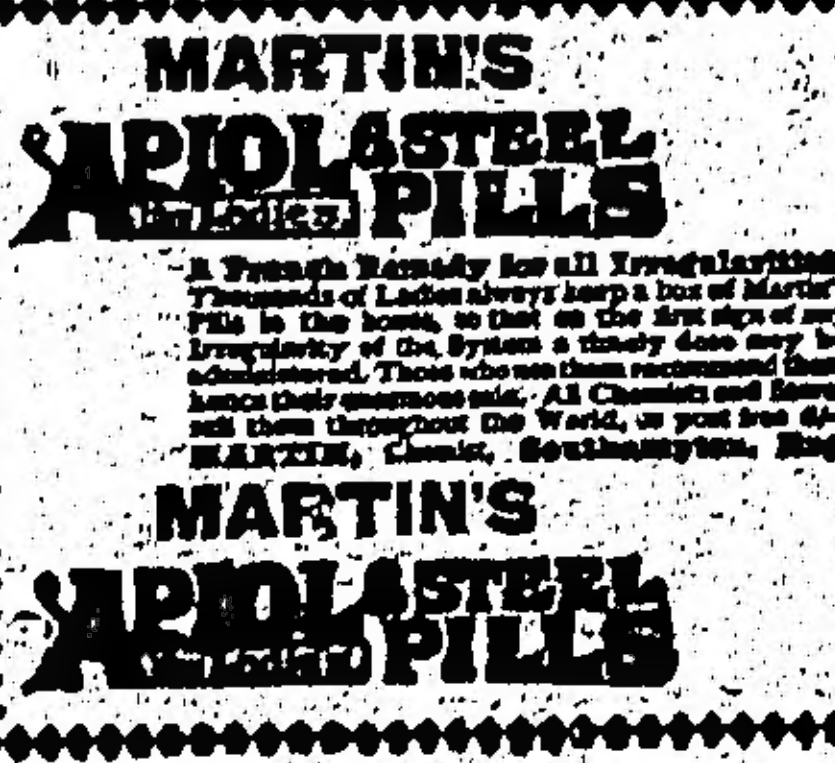
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NEW HONGKONG via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Thursday	19th Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI & ANTUNG	"HINSANG"	Thursday	19th Oct.	3 p.m.
SANADKAN	"HOSANG"	Thursday	19th Oct.	5 p.m.
KORE	"DEESANG"	Friday	20th Oct.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"YUENSANG"	Friday	20th Oct.	3 p.m.
MANILA	"CHIPSANG"	Saturday	21st Oct.	4 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday	24th Oct.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday	24th Oct.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday	24th Oct.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HANGSANG"	Thursday	26th Oct.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"MINGSANG"	Sunday	29th Oct.	10 a.m.
KORE	"HOSANG"	Thursday	29th Nov.	3 p.m.
ALCUTTA LINE	"KUTSANG"	Thursday	16th Nov.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when indentment offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kndai Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wafaiwei and Chedor.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

i.e. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 24th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE. OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENHARRY"	17th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG
"GLENIFFER"	20th Oct.	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
	16th November	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARIFFE"	17th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG
"GLENORLE"	20th Oct.	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
"GLENARPE"	5th Nov.	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
"GLENHARRY"	27th Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Movement are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and Central 3693.

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YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA (THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

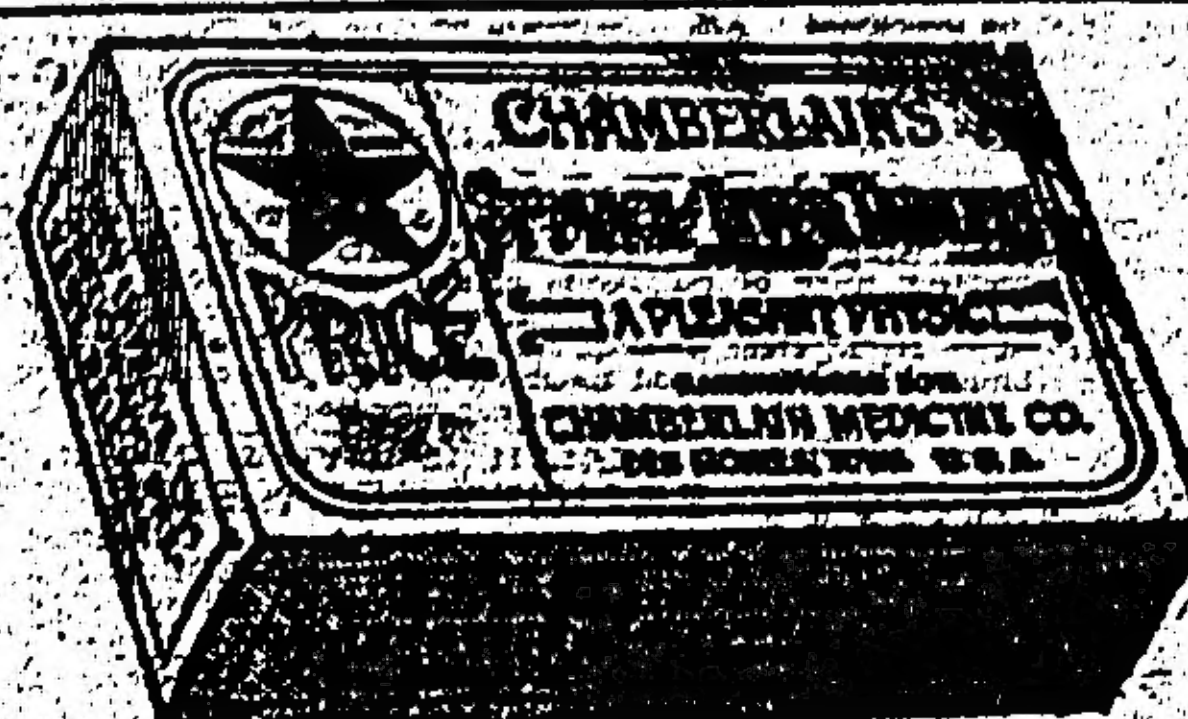
Sailing from Hongkong FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: No. 17, Nathan Road, West Tel. Central No. 155.

SAMITAI Tel. Central No. 140.



"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

11. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Oct. ... Shanghai, Kobe, & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

11. "CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 12. "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 13. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 14. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

(Tel. Central 730).

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

11. "BELLEROPHON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th October.
 12. "KENTUCKY" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th November.
 13. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS & CO.,

CANTON.

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M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS
des
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkgs. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS	—	—	17th Oct.
AZAY LE RIDEAU	—	—	31st Oct.
PORTHOS	—	—	14th Nov.
CHAMBERS	22nd Sept.	27th Oct.	28th Nov.
PAUL LECAT	6th Oct.	10th Nov.	12th Dec.
ANDRE LEBON	20th Oct.	24th Nov.	25th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.
 A CLASS (1st Class) ... 218. 14. 0d. | B CLASS (1st Class) ... 218. 6. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... 210. 12. 0d. | STEAMERS (2nd) ... 210. 10. 0d.
 RAILWAYS TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

11. "LT. DE MISSISSY" ... sailing end October, for HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP.
Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms.
Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 20th Oct. at 1 p.m.
 HAICHENG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Tuesday, 24th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL**GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS**

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	8,702	18th Oct. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct. 11 a.m.	Bombay, Mars., Ldon. & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,064	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARMA"	8,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Mars., Ldon. & Antwerp.
"KASIGAR"	8,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,500	10th Jan. 1923	do.
"BARDINIA"	6,500	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	6,500	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	21st Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Mar.	do.
"KEYBER"	9,014	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	8,000	18th Oct. 3 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
"TANDA"	7,000	28th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. JALBAN"	45,00	1st Nov.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent come from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NANKIN"	7,000	31st Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,500	25th Oct.	Japan.
"KARMA"	8,000	4th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	4th Nov.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while wait in the carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the ticket of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

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O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via RAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE

RAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Osaka.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

Tel. Central No. 4090.

T. YAHODA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... End of November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain).

St. George's Building.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 17th Oct. 10 a.m.
RAIGON	"NINGPO"	On 17th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI & THINGTAO	"LIANGHONG"	On 17th Oct. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 18th Oct. 8 p.m.
NEWCHANG	"LIANGHONG"	On 20th Oct. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & THINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 22nd Oct. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 24th Oct. 10 a.m.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 26th Oct. 7 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 27th Oct. 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 1st Nov. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
 Steamers. Saloon accommodation, amusements, Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Thingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 30.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Manila, Port Bango, Sandakan & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	17th Oct.	31st Oct.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares; Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 Telephone Central No. 30. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS,

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ 880.50 First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU:

S.S.	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	Oct. 25th	Nov. 16th
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"	Nov. 8th	Nov. 30th
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	Nov. 22nd	Dec. 14th

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

S.S.	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES MANILA
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"	Oct. 28th	Oct. 30th
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	Nov. 8th	Nov. 10th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

FOR HAVANA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "HANOVER"	Nov. 8th
S.S. "PATRICK HENRY"	Dec. 7th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.Telephone: Central 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong
Agents at CANTON—REISS & Co.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.****REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	sailing on or about 16th November.
S.S. "WRAG CASTLE"	sailing on or about 16th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 Through bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 6th November.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "TRIESTE"	sailing on or about 23rd October.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sailing on or about 25th November.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMLAZI"	sailing on or about 31st October.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

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